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# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Attorney Docket No.

P17029

Total Pages

Inventor(s) or Application Identifier  
Yasuhiro YAMAMOTO

Title: IMAGE READING DEVICE

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

ADDRESS TO:

 Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
 Box Patent Application  
 Washington, DC 20231

## APPLICATION ELEMENTS

## ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form  
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ Specification [Total Pages 23]  
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
  - Descriptive title of the Invention
  - Cross References to Related Applications
  - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
  - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
  - Background of the Invention
  - Brief Summary of the Invention
  - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
  - Detailed Description
  - Claim(s)
  - Abstract of the Disclosure
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) [Total Sheets 9]
4. ☒ Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 3]
  - a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy) ☐ Unexecuted
  - b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))  
(for continuation/divisional with Box 18 completed)  
[Note Box 5 below]
    - i. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**  
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s)  
named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2)  
and 1.33(b).
5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4b is checked)  
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy  
of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered  
as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application  
and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission  
(if applicable, all necessary)
  - a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
  - b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
  - c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☐ Power of Attorney
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)  
(Should be specifically itemized)
14. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application,  
Status still proper and desired
15. ☐ The prior application is assigned of record to \_\_\_\_\_
16. ☒ Foreign priority claimed
  - a. ☒ Claim of Priority
  - b. ☒ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
17. ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 18. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior Application No. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_, filed \_\_\_\_\_.
19. ☐ Amend the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence:

This application is a \_\_\_ continuation-in-part, \_\_\_ continuation, \_\_\_ division, of Application No. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_, filed \_\_\_\_\_.

Address all future correspondence to Customer No. 7055 at the present address of:

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Date

Signature

 Bruce H. Bernstein, Reg No. 29,027  
 Typed or Printed Name

## FEE TRANSMITTAL

## Complete if Known

Application Number	Not Yet Assigned
Filing Date	Concurrently Herewith
First Named Inventor	Y. YAMAMOTO
Group Art Unit	Unknown
Examiner Name	Unknown

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$800.00)

Attorney Docket Number P17029

## METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)

1. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any over payments to:

Deposit Account Number 19-0089

Deposit Account Name GREENBLUM &amp; BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.

- ☒ Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17, including any required extension of time fees in any concurrent or future reply requiring a petition for extension of time for its timely submission (37 CFR 1.136(a)(3))
- ☐ Charge the Issue Fee Set in 37 CFR 1.18 at the Mailing of the Notice of Allowance, 37 CFR 1.311(b)

2. ☒ Payment Enclosed:

☒ Check ☐ Money Order ☐ Other

## FEE CALCULATION (fees effective 11/13/98)

## 1. FILING FEE

Large Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Small Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
101	760	201	380	Utility filing fee	760
106	310	206	155	Design filing fee	
107	480	207	240	Plant filing fee	
108	760	208	380	Reissue filing fee	
114	150	214	75	Provisional filing fee	

SUBTOTAL (1) (\$760)

## 2. CLAIMS

Total Claims	Extra	Fee from below	Fee Paid
12 -20=	0	18	0
Independent Claims 27 -3=	0	78	0
Multiple Dependent Claims	x	260	0

Large Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Small Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description
103	18	203	9	Claims in excess of 20
102	78	202	39	Independent claims in excess of 3
104	260	204	130	Multiple dependent claim
109	78	209	39	Reissue independent claims over original patent
110	18	210	9	Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$0.00)

## FEE CALCULATION (continued)

## 3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Small Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
105	130	205	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
127	50	227	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet.	
139	130	139	130	Non-English specification	
147	2,520	147	2,520	For filing a request for reexamination	
112	900*	112	900*	Requesting publication of SIR Prior to Examiner action	
113	1,840*	113	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
115	110	215	55	Extension for response within 1st month	
116	380	216	190	Extension for response within 2nd month	
117	870	217	435	Extension for response within 3rd month	
118	1,360	218	680	Extension for response within 4th month	
128	1,850	228	925	Extension for response within 5th month	
119	300	219	150	Notice of Appeal	
120	300	220	150	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
121	260	221	130	Request for oral hearing	
138	1,510	138	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
140	110	240	55	Petition to revive unavoidably abandoned application	
141	1,210	241	605	Petition to revive unintentionally abandoned application	
142	1,210	242	605	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
143	430	243	215	Design issue fee	
144	580	244	290	Plant issue fee	
122	130	122	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
123	50	123	50	Petitions related to provisional applications	
126	240	126	240	Submission of IDS	
581	40	581	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	40
146	760	246	380	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))	
149	760	249	380	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))	

Other fee (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Other fee (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

SUBTOTAL (3) (\$40)

\*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee paid

## SUBMITTED BY

## Complete (if applicable)

Typed or Printed Name	Bruce H. Bernstein	Reg. Number	29,027
Signature	<i>Bruce H. Bernstein</i>	Date	11/30/98
	33,329	Deposit Account User ID	

# IMAGE READING DEVICE

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

5       The present invention relates to an image reading device in which an image, recorded in a film, for example, is read by a line sensor.

### 2. Description of the Related Art

10       Conventionally, such an image reading device can be controlled by a host computer provided externally to the image reading device. Namely, a reading operation, in which an image is read by a line sensor, and a recording operation, in which image data obtained by the reading operation is recorded in a recording medium mounted in the image reading device, can be  
15       controlled by the host computer. On the other hand, in a stand-alone mode of the image reading device, i.e. independently from the host computer, the image data can be recorded in the recording medium by operating a switch provided on the image reading device.

20       When the recording medium does not have a sufficient remaining volume to record image data, even if an operator tries to record the image data in the recording medium by operating the switch, the recording operation would not be carried out due to an operation of a control circuit provided in the image reading  
25       device. In such a case, by increasing the compression ratio of

the recorded image data or the thinning rate of the image data,  
the image data may become recordable to the recording medium.  
Nevertheless, if the image data need be recorded without changing  
the compression ratio or the thinning rate, the image data should  
5 be transmitted to a computer and recorded in the other recording  
medium set in the computer. These operations are complicated,  
and therefore it is difficult to perform the error-free  
operations.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 Therefore, an object of the present invention is to  
provide an image reading device which can record image data in  
a recording medium without a mishandling occurring.

According to the present invention, there is provided an  
image reading device comprising a housing, a reading processor,  
15 an image data transmitting processor an image data recording  
processor, a recording operation determination processor and a  
control processor.

The reading processor optically reads an image recorded  
on a recording material sheet to generate image data. The image  
20 data transmitting processor can transmit the image data  
externally to a peripheral device. The image data recording  
processor can record the image data in a recording medium mounted  
in the housing. The recording operation determination processor  
determines, based on a state of the recording medium, whether a  
25 recording operation of the image data recording processor is

possible. The control processor that, when the recording operation determination processor determines that the recording operation is impossible, prohibits the recording operation and allows the image data transmitting processor to transmit the  
5 image data to the peripheral device.

Further, according to the present invention, there is provided an image reading device comprising an optically reading processor, a transmitting processor, a recording processor, a determining processor and a control processor.

10 The optically reading processor optically reads an image recorded on a recording material sheet to generate image data. The transmitting processor transmits the image data to an computer provided outside of the image reading device. The recording processor records the image data in a recording medium  
15 mounted in the image reading device. The determining processor determines, based on a state of the recording medium, whether a recording operation of the image data recording processor can be performed. The control processor controls the transmitting means and the recording means, the control means prohibiting the  
20 recording operation and allowing the image data transmitting processor to transmit the image data to the computer, when the determinating processor determines that the recording operation is impossible.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 The present invention will be better understood from the

description of the preferred embodiments of the invention set forth below, together with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an image reading device  
5 of an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing a moving mechanism, a light source and a line sensor, when a transparent film is used;

Fig. 3 is a view showing a structure, including a light  
10 source and a line sensor, used for reading an image recorded on a read object from which a light beam is reflected;

Fig. 4 is a perspective front-side view of the image reading device;

Fig. 5 is a perspective rear-side view of the image  
15 reading device;

Fig. 6A is an initial part of a flowchart of a main routine by which an operation of the image reading device is controlled;

Fig. 6B is a latter part of the flowchart shown in Fig.  
20 6A;

Fig. 7A is a view showing an example of a message implying that operations of a stand-alone mode can be performed;

Fig. 7B is a view showing an example of a message  
25 implying that operations as a remote mode can be performed;

Fig. 8A is an initial part of a flowchart of a mode transition routine executed in Step 102 shown in Fig. 6A; and

Fig. 8B is a latter part of the flowchart of the mode transition routine.

## 5 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will be described below with reference to embodiments shown in the drawings.

Fig. 1 shows an electrical structure of an image reading device of an embodiment of the present invention.

10 A read object M (i.e. a sheet of recording material), handled by this image reading device, is a transparent negative film on which a color image has been recorded. The film M is intermittently moved, by a moving mechanism 10, in a direction shown by an arrow A.

15 A light source 20 and a cylindrical lens 23, provided below the light source 20, are disposed above a path along which the film M is moved. A line sensor 30 and a forming lens 31, provided above the line sensor 30, are disposed under the path. The light source 20 is connected to a light source drive circuit  
20 41, so that the light source 20 can be turned ON and OFF. The line sensor 30 is connected to a line sensor drive circuit 42, so that the color image can be read by the line sensor 30. The moving mechanism 10, the light source drive circuit 41 and the line sensor drive circuit 42 are controlled in accordance with  
25 a command signal outputted by a system control circuit 40.

The line sensor 30 is provided with a plurality of photo-diodes, which are aligned rectilinearly, whereby an electric signal, corresponding to the amount of light received by the photo-diode, is generated in each of the photo-diodes. The electric signal (i.e. the image data), read through the line sensor 30, is amplified by an amplifier 43 and is converted to a digital signal by an A/D converter 44. The digital image data are subjected to an image process, such as a shading correction, in an image processing circuit 45, and are then stored in a memory 46.

The digital image data, subsequent to being read from the memory 46, are subjected to various correction processes, such as a color correction and a gamma correction. The corrected digital image data can be recorded in a recording medium R. 15 Further, the corrected digital image data are converted to a signal, which conforms to a predetermined format, by an interface circuit 47, and are outputted through an input/output terminal 48 to a peripheral device, i.e. external computer 50, which is provided externally to the image reading device.

20           Thus, the image reading device and the peripheral or  
external computer 50 can communicate with each other through the  
interface circuit 47 and the input/output terminal 48, so that  
various control operations can be performed by the image reading  
device and the external computer 50.     The A/D converter 44, the  
25   image processing circuit 45, the interface circuit 47, and a



recording operation of the recording medium R are controlled by the system control circuit 40.

In this embodiment, although all of the operations of the image reading device can be performed in a remote mode in which the image reading device is controlled by the computer 50, the operation can also be performed in a stand-alone mode in which the image reading device is controlled by operating an operation switch 49 connected to the system control circuit 40.

Additionally, a display panel 52 and a real time clock 53 are connected to the system control circuit 40. The display panel 52 is provided for indicating various kinds of conditions regarding operations of the image reading device, such as an indication implying that the image reading device can be operated in the remote mode. The real time clock 53 is provided for recording a date and a time in the recording medium R. Note that a back-up battery 54 is connected to the real time clock 53.

Fig. 2 shows the moving mechanism 10, the light source 20 and the line sensor 30. The film M is supported by a frame 11, which is fixed on a plate stage 12 by a fastener 13. An opening (not shown) is formed in the stage 12 at a position corresponding to the film M, so that a light beam radiated onto the film M can pass through the film M. A rack 14 is formed on a side surface of the stage 12. A pinion 16 fixed on an output shaft of a feeding motor 15 is meshed with the rack 14. The feeding motor 15, which is a stepping motor, for example, is driven under

control of the system control circuit 40, so that the position of the film M is controlled.

The light source 20, positioned above the stage 12, is provided with light-emitting diodes 21R, 21G and 21B, which radiate R(red), G(green) and B(blue) light beams, respectively. Note that, although only six light-emitting diodes are shown in Fig. 2, further light-emitting diodes may be provided. The light-emitting diodes 21R, 21G and 21B, supported by a slender support member 22, which extends in a breadth direction of the stage 12, are arranged in this order uniformly along the support member 22. This order can be changed in accordance with necessity.

The cylindrical lens 23, positioned between the support member 22 and the stage 12, is extended in parallel with the support member 22. Namely, light emitted by the light-emitting diodes 21R, 21G and 21B is condensed in a direction in which the stage 12 is moved, by the cylindrical lens 23, so that a line-shaped light beam is radiated onto the film M.

The line sensor 30 is positioned under the light source 20, leaving a space therebetween, such that the stage 12 can be interposed between the light source 20 and the line sensor 30. The line sensor 30, the light source 20 and the cylindrical lens 23 are parallel to each other. Namely, the line sensor 30 extends in a direction approximately perpendicular to a direction in which the film M is moved. The forming lens 31 is provided

between the line sensor 30 and the stage 12. The forming lens 31, composed of a rod lens array 32, extends parallel to the line sensor 30. Accordingly, when a light beam is emitted onto the film M, by the light source 20, the image recorded in the film M is formed on the light receiving surface of the line sensor 30, through the forming lens 31.

Fig. 3 shows an alternative structure, that includes the light source 20 and the line sensor 30, used for reading an image recorded on a read object M, i.e. a recording material sheet, from which a light beam is reflected. In this structure, the light source 20, the cylindrical lens 23, the line sensor 30 and the forming lens 31 are disposed under the read object M. Namely, a light beam outputted from the light source 20 is radiated on the lower surface of the read object M, so that the light beam reflected by the read object M enters the line sensor 30 through the forming lens 31.

Fig. 4 is a perspective front-side view of the image reading device. A front surface 62 of a housing 61 is provided with a film inlet mouth 63, through which the film M (Fig. 1) is mounted on the stage 12 (Fig. 2), and a recording medium inlet mouth 64, through which the recording medium R is inserted in the housing 61. The film inlet mouth 63 and the recording medium inlet mouth 64 are parallel to an upper surface 65 of the housing 61. An eject button 66 is provided beside the recording medium inlet mouth 64, to remove the recording medium R from the housing

61 by depressing the eject button 66.

On a slant surface 67 formed between the upper surface 65 and the front surface 62, the display panel 52 (Fig. 1) is disposed. A mode change switch 49a, a record switch 49b, an up-switch 49c and a down-switch 49d are provided on opposite sides of the display panel 52. These switches 49a, 49b, 49c and 49d correspond to the switch 49 shown in Fig. 1. Note that an operation of each of the switches 49a, 49b, 49c and 49d will be described hereinafter with reference to flowcharts shown in Figs. 6A, 6B, 8A and 8B.

Fig. 5 is a perspective rear-side view of the image reading device. An electric power switch 71 is disposed on an upper portion of a rear surface 68 of the housing 61, and an electric power cable 72 is provided on a lower portion of the rear surface 68. An input/output terminal 48 (Fig. 1) is provided close to the electric power cable 72.

Any recording medium R, in which image data can be recorded, can be utilized. For example, either an ATA (AT Attachment) flush memory card, being a memory card (referred to as a PC card, hereinafter) which conforms to the PCMCIA standard, a magneto-optical disc or a magnetic disk, such as a floppy disk, can be utilized.

Figs. 6A and 6B show a flowchart of a main routine by which an operation of the image reading device is controlled.

In Step 101, it is determined whether the mode change

switch 49a (Fig. 4) is depressed, thus setting an ON state. When the mode change switch 49a is depressed, Step 102 is executed in which a mode transition routine shown in Figs. 8A and 8B is executed. The mode transition routine is provided for performing various operation modes of the image reading device. For example, a formatting operation of the recording medium R is carried out in the mode transition routine.

When it is determined in Step 101 that the mode change switch 49a is not depressed, or after Step 102 is executed, Step 103 is executed, in which it is determined whether the recording medium R is set in the recording medium inlet mouth 64 (Fig. 4). When the recording medium R is not set, the process goes to Step 116, and when the recording medium R is set, the process goes to Step 104.

In Step 104, it is determined whether the recording medium R set in the inlet mouth 64 can be utilized, i.e. whether image data can be recorded in the recording medium R by the image reading device. For example, when the image reading device is constructed in such a manner that image data can be recorded only in an ATA flush memory card, being a PC card, it is determined in Step 104 that the recording medium R cannot be utilized, if a PC card other than the ATA flush memory card is set in the inlet mouth 64.

When the recording medium R cannot be utilized, Step 105 is executed in which a format flag is reset to 0, and the process

goes to Step 116. Conversely, when the recording medium R can be utilized, Step 106 is executed in which it is determined whether the recording medium R has been formatted. When the recording medium R has not been formatted, Step 107 is executed  
5 in which the format flag is set to 1, and then the process goes to Step 116. Conversely, when the recording medium R has been formatted, Step 108 is executed in which the format flag is reset to 0, and the process goes to Step 111.

In Step 111, it is determined whether the recordable or  
10 remaining volume of the recording medium R is large enough to record the image data. When the remaining volume of the recording medium R is sufficient, Step 112 and the following Steps are executed, and when the remaining volume of the recording medium R is insufficient, Step 116 and the following  
15 Steps are executed.

In Step 112, a stand-alone flag is set to 1, and in Step 113, a message, implying that the operations of both of the stand-alone mode and the remote mode can be performed, is indicated on the display panel 52 (Figs. 1 and 4). An example  
20 of the message is shown by reference E1 in Fig. 7A.

Then, in Step 114, it is determined whether the record switch 49b (Fig. 4) is depressed. When the record switch 49b is not depressed, the process returns to Step 101, and thus the operations described above are performed again. Conversely, when  
25 the record switch 49b is depressed, Step 115 is executed, in

which an image is read by the line sensor 30, and the image data is recorded in the recording medium R.

Thus, when the type of the recording medium R is that in which an image can be recorded by the image reading device, the recording medium R has been formatted and the remaining volume of the recording medium R is sufficient, a reading operation and a recording operation are carried out by depressing the record switch 49b.

When the reading operation and the recording operation in Step 115 are completed, the process returns to Step 111, in which the remaining volume, which exists after the recording operation of the image data, is checked. And, when the remaining volume is not sufficient, the process goes to Step 116.

Thus, as understood from the above description, Step 116 is executed when the recording medium R is unsuitable for recording an image, or when the recording medium R is not set in a state in which an image can be recorded. In Step 116, the stand-alone flag is reset to 0, so that the recording operation is prohibited and a transfer operation of image data to the computer 50 (Fig. 1) becomes permissible, as will be described later with reference to Figs. 8A and 8B. In Step 117, a message, implying that only the operations of the remote mode can be performed, is indicated by the display panel 52. In other words, the message indicates that a recording operation in the stand-alone mode is impossible, and an example of the message is shown

by reference E2 in Fig. 7B.

In Step 118, it is determined whether a transfer of image data is requested by the computer 50. When the transfer of image data is requested, Step 119 is executed in which the image is  
5 read by the line sensor 30 and the image data is transferred to the computer 50. Conversely, when the transfer of image data is not requested, Step 119 is skipped.

After executing Steps 118 and 119, the process returns to Step 101, so that the operations described above are performed  
10 again.

Figs. 8A and 8B show a flowchart of a mode transition routine executed in Step 102 shown in Fig. 6A.

In Step 201, a date and a time are indicated by the display panel 52. When it is confirmed in Step 202 that the mode  
15 change switch 49a is released and is set to an OFF state, Step 203 is executed. Namely, the mode transition routine is started by depressing the mode change switch 49a in Step 101 of Fig. 6A, and while the mode change switch 49a remains depressed, the process does not go to Step 203.

20 In Step 203, it is determined whether the mode change switch 49a has again been depressed. When it is determined in Step 203 that the mode change switch 49a is not depressed, Step 204 is executed, in which it is determined whether the up-switch 49c or the down-switch 49d has been operated so that a date or  
25 a time has been changed. When the date or the time has not been



changed, Steps 203 and 204 are repeatedly executed. Conversely, when the date or the time has been changed, Step 201 is executed in which the new date and/or the new time is indicated. Then, Steps 202 and 203 are again executed in this order.

5        During this operation, if the mode change switch 49a is depressed, the process goes from Step 203 to Step 205, in which it is determined whether the stand-alone flag is set to 1. The stand-alone flag is set to 1 when image data can be recorded in the recording medium R, as described above with reference to  
10       Figs. 6A and 6B.

         When the stand-alone flag is set to 1, an indication, implying that a delete mode is set, is shown by the display panel 52 in Step 206. Then, when it is confirmed in Step 207 that the mode change switch 49a is set to an OFF state, Step 208 is  
15       executed in which it is determined whether the mode change switch 49a is again depressed. In Step 208, when it is determined that the mode change switch 49a is not depressed, Step 209 is executed, in which an image to be deleted is selected by operating the up-switch 49c or the down-switch 49d, and it is  
20       determined whether the chosen image has been deleted by depressing the record switch 49b. Thus, in the deleting operation, the image is deleted by operating the record switch 49b.

         When the deleting operation is not carried out, Steps 208  
25       and 209 are repeatedly executed. When the deleting operation is

performed, a number of the image, which has been deleted, is indicated in Step 206, and then, Steps 207 and 208 are again executed in this order.

5 If the mode change switch 49a is depressed while the delete mode is set, the process goes from Step 208 to Step 211, in which an indication, implying that a resolution setting mode is set, is shown by the display panel 52. When it is confirmed in Step 212 that the mode change switch 49a is set to an OFF state, Step 213 is executed in which it is determined whether the mode change switch 49a is again depressed. When it is determined in Step 213 that the mode change switch 49a is not depressed, Step 214 is executed. Namely, it is determined whether the image resolution has been changed by operating the up-switch 49c or the down-switch 49d. When the image resolution has not been changed, Steps 213 and 214 are repeatedly executed, and when the image resolution has been changed, the changed resolution is indicated in Step 211. Then, Steps 212 and 213 are again executed in this order.

20 When it is determined in Step 213 that the mode change switch 49a is depressed, Step 215 is executed in which an indication, implying that a stand-by mode, which includes the remote mode and the stand-alone mode, is set, i.e. an indication, implying that a reading operation of an image can be performed, is shown by the display panel 52 (Figs. 7A and 7B). Note that, 25 when the stand-alone flag is set to 1, the image frame shown by

reference E1 is indicated, and when the stand-alone flag is not set to 1, the image frame shown by reference E2 is indicated. Then, when it is confirmed in Step 216 that the mode change switch 49a is set to an OFF state, i.e. has been released, this  
5 routine ends.

On the other hand, when it is determined in Step 205 that the stand-alone flag is not set to 1, Step 221 is executed in which it is determined whether a format flag is set to 1. The format flag is set to 1 only when the recording medium R is  
10 recordable and has not been formatted, as described above with reference to Figs. 6A and 6B.

When the format flag is set to 1, an indication, implying that a format mode has been set, is shown by the display panel 52 in Step 222. When it is confirmed in step 223 that the mode  
15 change switch 49a is now set to an OFF state, Step 224 is executed in which it is determined whether the record switch 49b is depressed. When it is determined in Step 224 that the record switch 49b is depressed, the formatting operation is performed in Step 225. Namely, in the formatting operation, the recording  
20 medium R is formatted by operating the record switch 49b, and the process then goes to Step 211.

Conversely, when it is determined in Step 224 that the record switch 49b is not depressed, the process goes to Step 226, in which it is determined whether the mode change switch 49a is  
25 again depressed. While the mode change switch 49a is not

depressed, Steps 224 and 226 are repeatedly executed. During the execution of Steps 224 and 226, if the mode change switch 49a is depressed, the process goes to Step 215, in which the indication of the stand-by mode is displayed. Also, when it is determined  
5 in Step 221 that the format flag is not set to 1, the process goes to Step 215.

As described above, in the embodiment, when the recording medium R is mounted in the image reading device to record image data in the recording medium R, if the recording medium R is  
10 unsuitable for recording the image data, the unsuitableness can be recognized by the operator before the record switch 49b is operated. For example, when the recording medium R cannot be utilized, Steps 101, 103, 104, 105 and 116 of Figs. 6A and 6B are executed in this order, and then, in Step 117, the message shown  
15 in Fig. 7B, for example, is indicated by the display panel 52. Therefore, according to the embodiment, a mishandling of the record switch 49b is prevented.

Further, in the embodiment, when the recording medium R does not have a sufficient remaining volume to record new image  
20 data in the stand-alone mode, the image data is transferred to the computer 50. Namely, Steps 101, 103, 104, 106, 108, 111, 116, 117, 118 and 119 are executed in this order. Therefore, so that the image resolution is maintained, i.e. the compression ratio or the thinning rate remain constant, the image data is not  
25 recorded to the recording medium R but is recorded to a hard disk



## CLAIMS

1. An image reading device comprising:
- a housing;
  - a reading processor that optically reads an image
  - 5 recorded on a recording material sheet to generate image data;
  - an image data transmitting processor that can transmit
  - said image data externally to a peripheral device;
  - an image data recording processor that can record said
  - image data in a recording medium mounted in said housing;
  - 10 a recording operation determination processor that
  - determines, based on a state of said recording medium, whether
  - a recording operation of said image data recording processor is
  - possible; and
  - a control processor that, when said recording operation
  - 15 determination processor determines that said recording operation
  - is impossible, prohibits said recording operation and allows said
  - image data transmitting processor to transmit said image data to
  - said peripheral device.
2. A device according to claim 1, further comprising a
- 20 display device that indicates said recording operation is
- prohibited when said recording operation determination processor
- determines that said recording operation is impossible.
3. A device according to claim 1, wherein said recording
- operation determination processor determines whether said
- 25 recording operation is possible based on whether said recording

medium is mounted in said housing.

4. A device according to claim 1, wherein said recording operation determination processor determines whether said recording operation is possible based on a remaining recordable  
5 volume of said recording medium.

5. A device according to claim 1, wherein said recording operation determination processor determines whether said recording operation is possible based on a formatting state of said recording medium.

10 6. A device according to claim 1, wherein said recording operation determination processor determines whether said recording operation is possible based on a type of said recording medium.

7. A device according to claim 1, wherein said recording  
15 medium comprises a memory card.

8. A device according to claim 7, wherein said memory card comprises a PC card.

9. A device according to claim 1, wherein said recording medium comprises a magneto-optical disc.

20 10. A device according to claim 1, wherein said recording medium comprises a magnetic disk.

11. A device according to claim 1, wherein said peripheral device comprises a computer.

12. An image reading device comprising:  
25 means for optically reading an image recorded on a

recording material sheet to generate image data;

means for transmitting said image data to an computer  
provided externally to said image reading device;

means for recording said image data in a recording medium  
5 mounted in said image reading device;

means for determining, based on a state of said recording medium, whether a recording operation of said image data recording processor is possible; and

means for controlling said transmitting means and said  
10 recording means, said control means prohibiting said recording  
operation and allowing said image data transmitting means to  
transmit said image data to said computer when said determining  
means determines that said recording operation is impossible.



## IMAGE READING DEVICE

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### ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

10 The image reading device has an input/output terminal on a housing. A computer is connected to the input/output terminal. An image recorded in a film is read by a line sensor. Image data obtained by the reading operation can be recorded in a recording medium, which is mounted in the housing, and can be transferred to the computer. When the recording operation, in which the image data is recorded in the recording medium, can not be performed, the recording operation is prohibited, and a transfer operation, in which the image data is transferred to the computer is allowed. Further, an indication, implying that the image data will be transferred to the computer, is shown by a display panel so that a mishandling is prevented.

Fig. 1

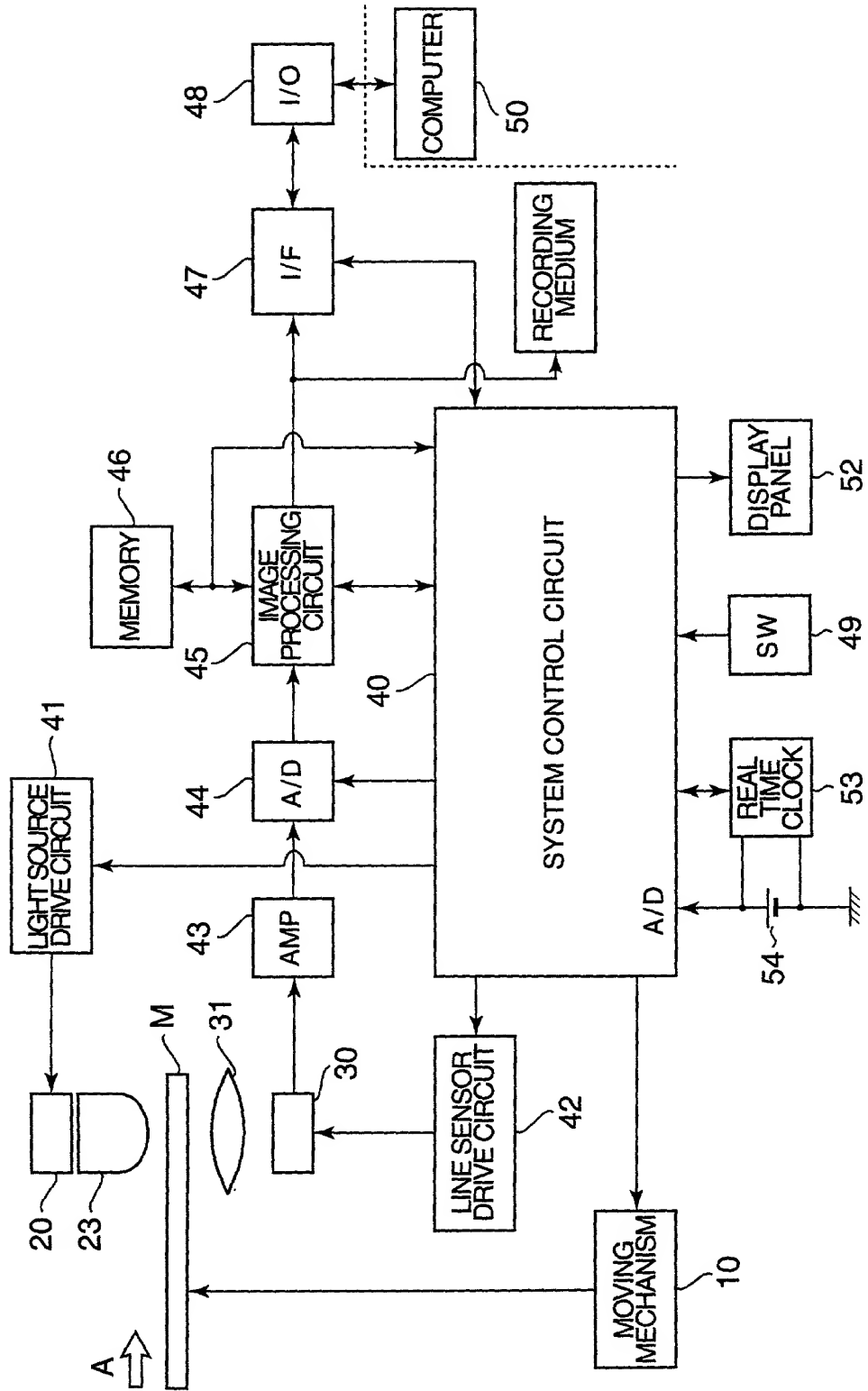




Fig. 3

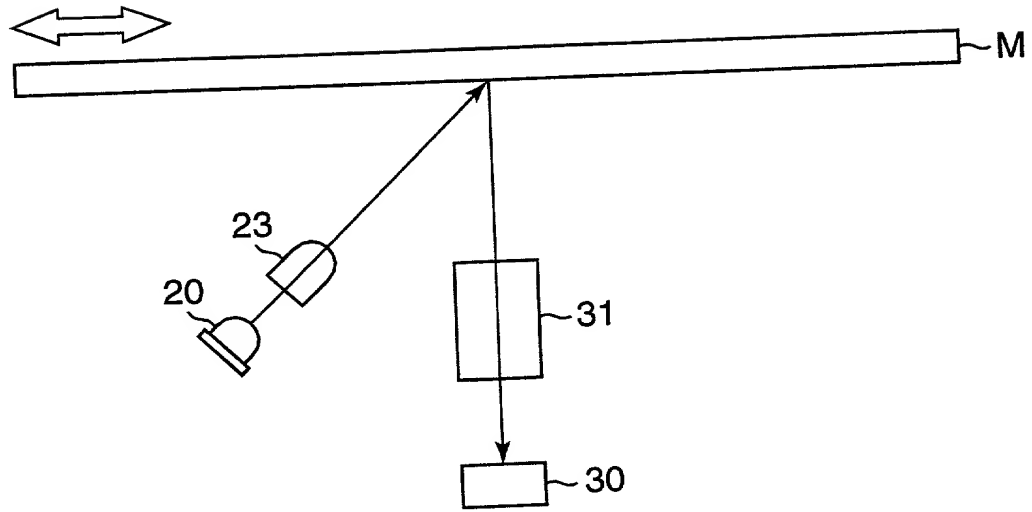


Fig. 4

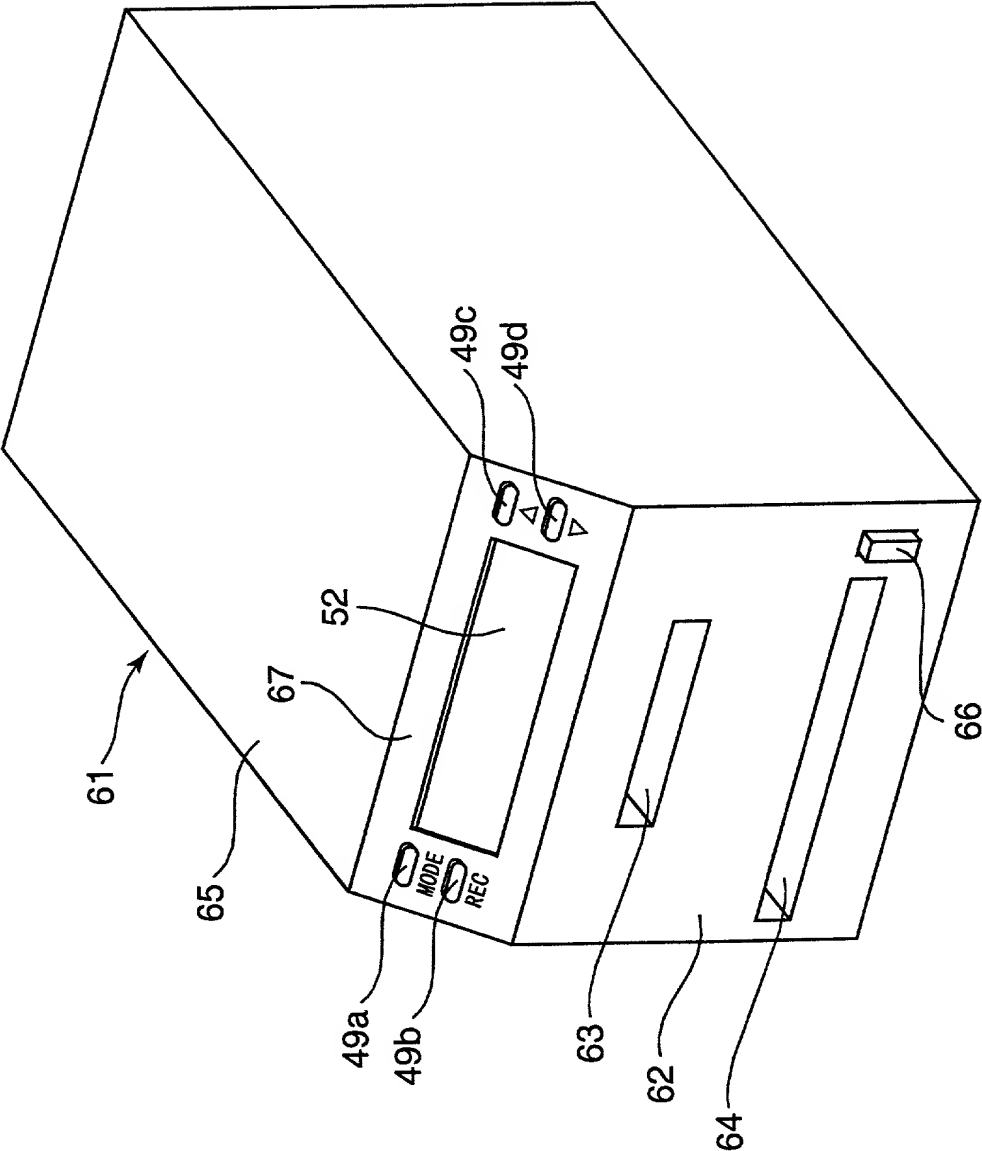


Fig. 5

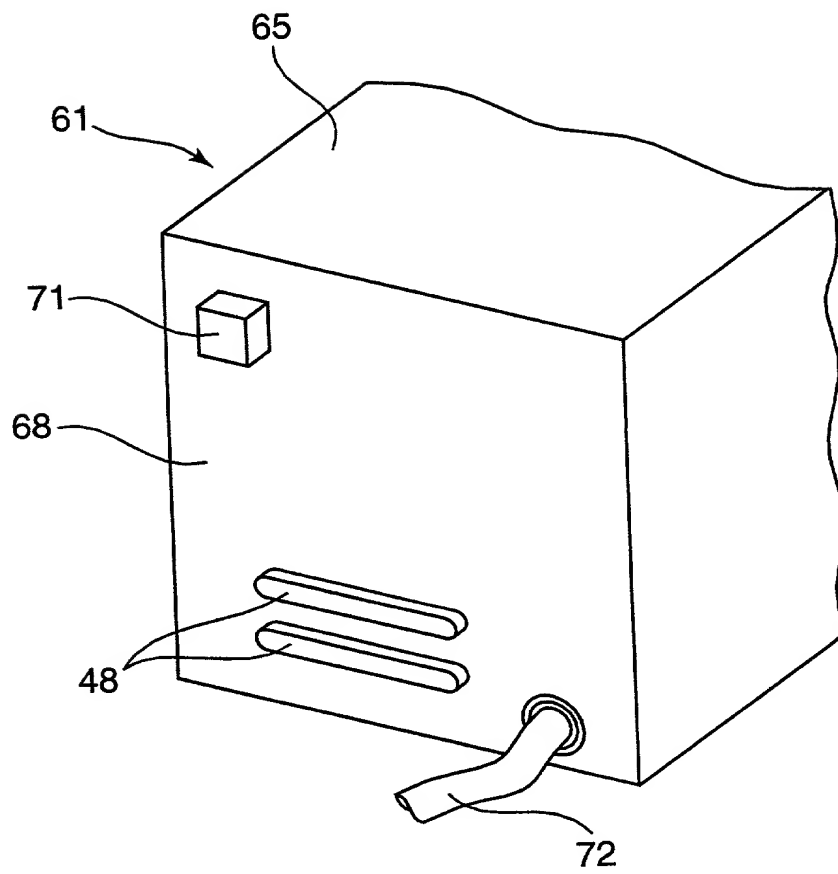


Fig. 6A

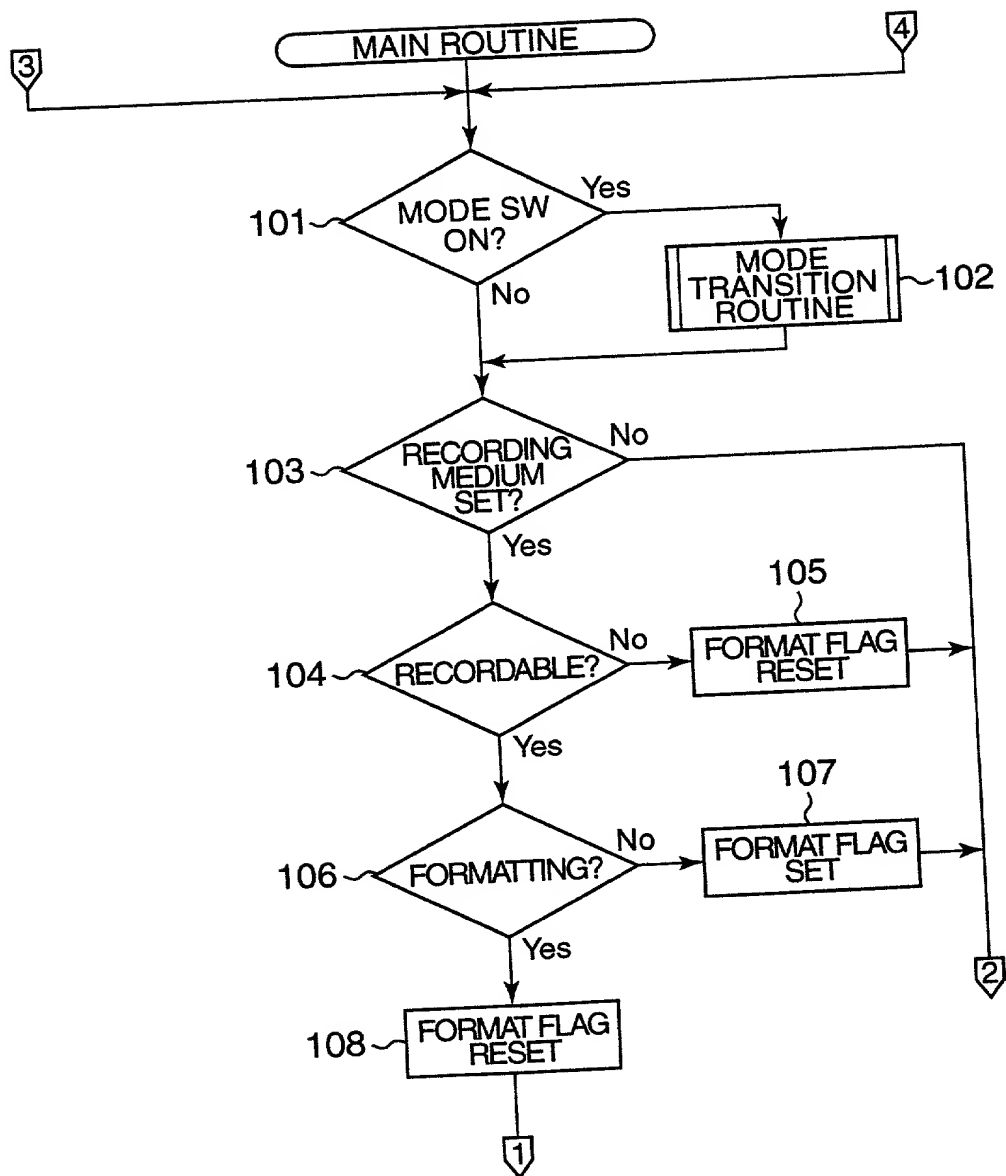


Fig. 6B

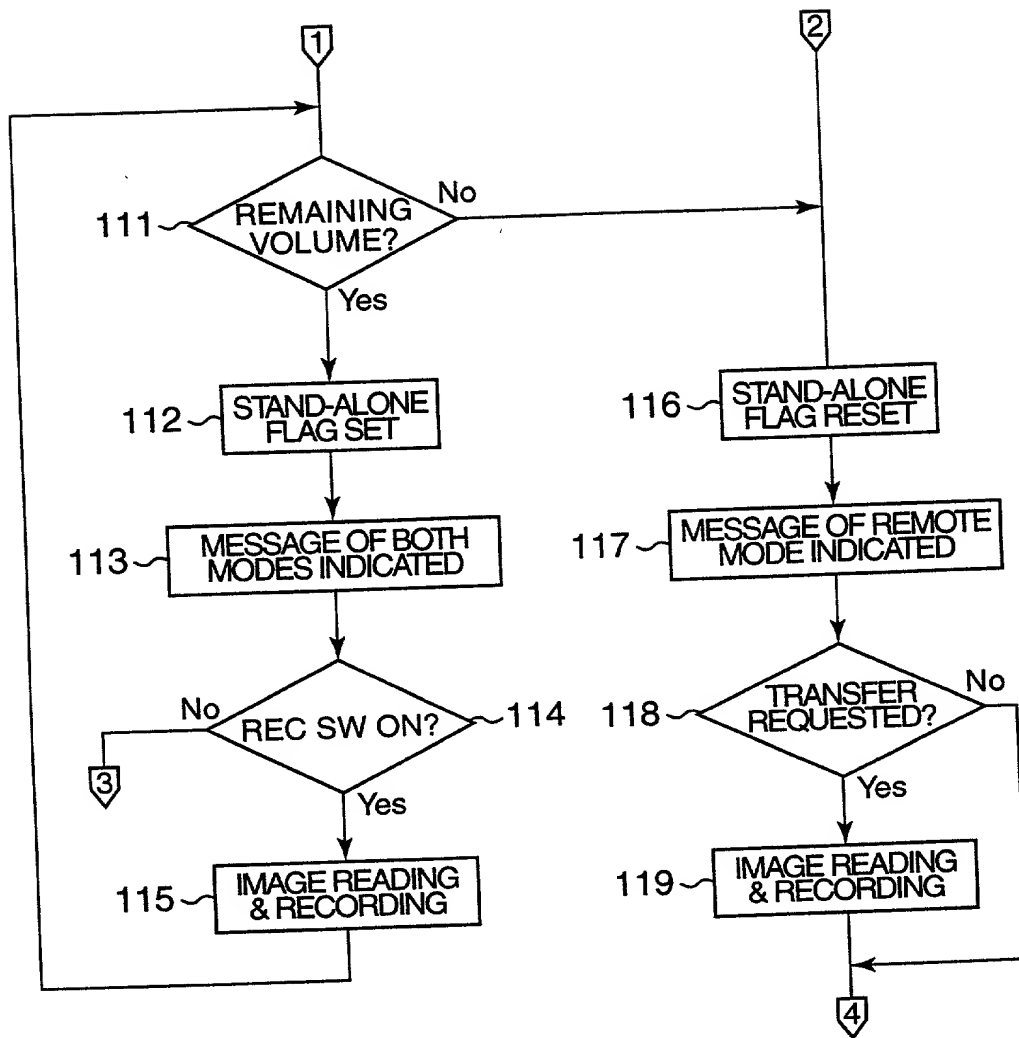


Fig. 7A

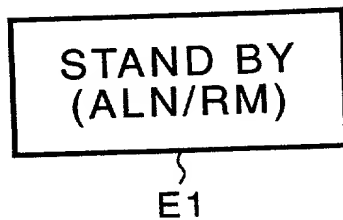


Fig. 7B

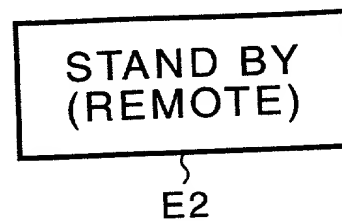




Fig. 8A

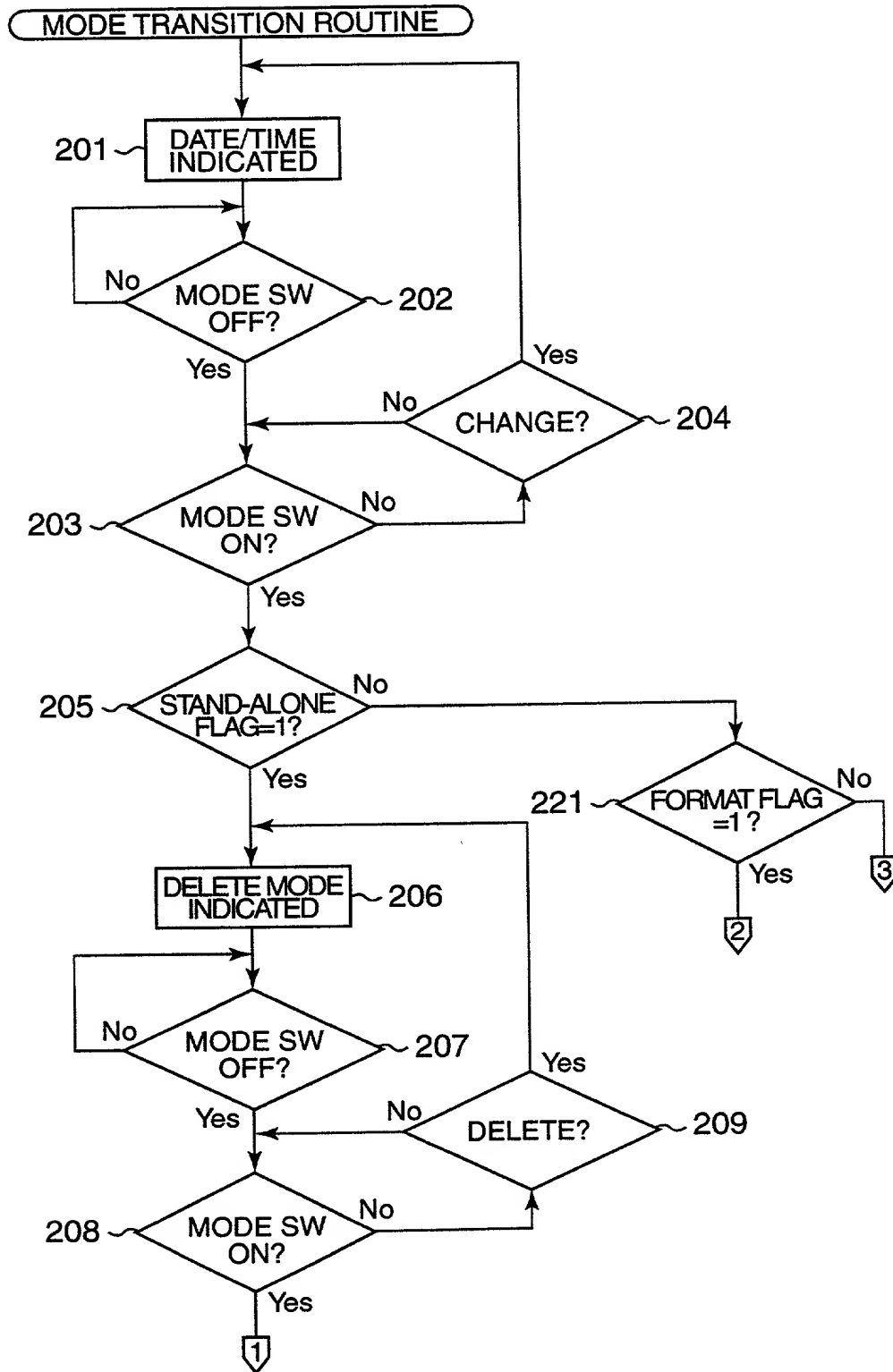
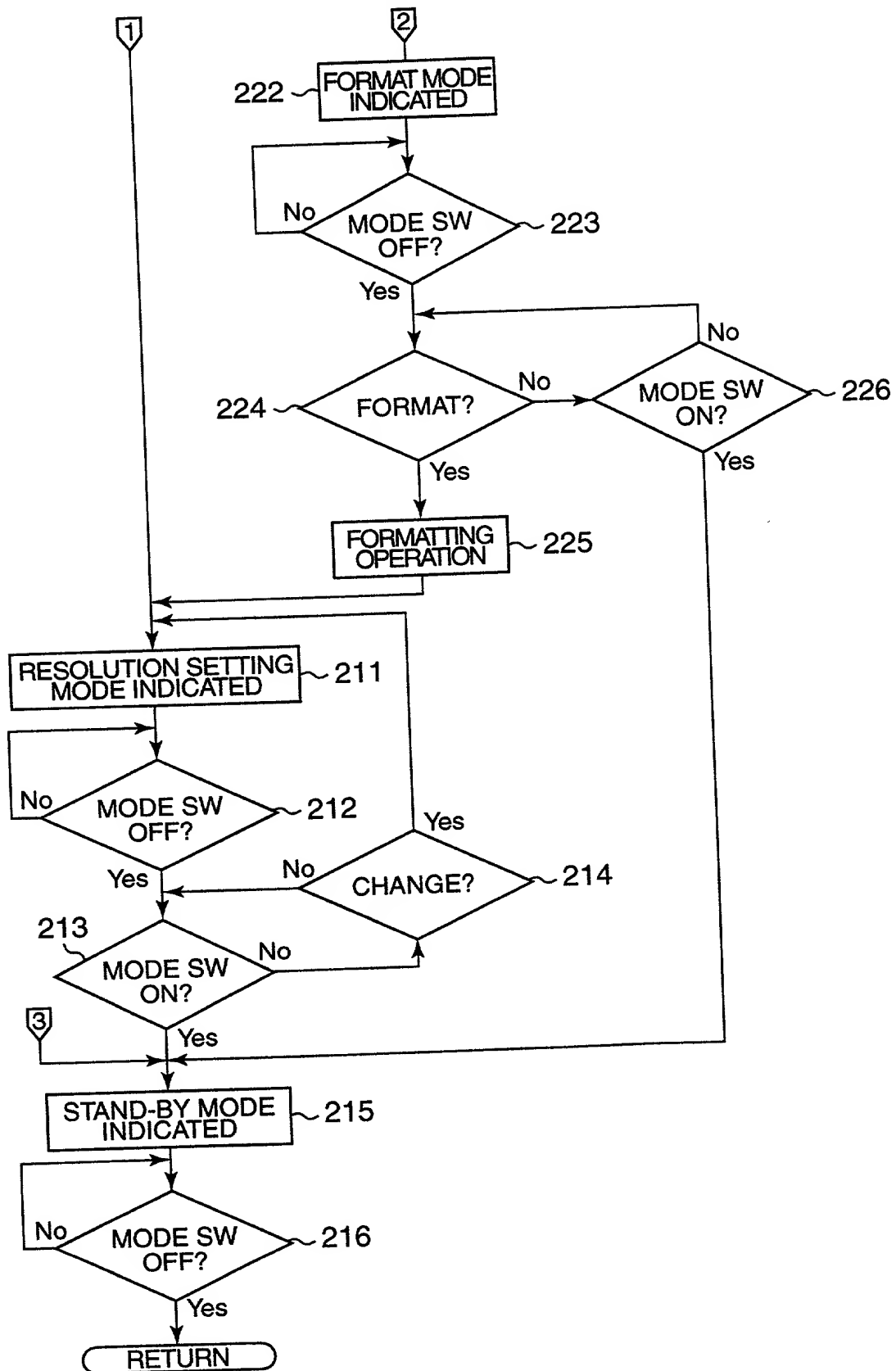


Fig. 8B



# Declaration and Power of Attorney For Utility or Design Patent Application

## 特許出願宣言書

### Japanese Language Declaration

私は、下欄に氏名を記載した発明者として、以下のとおり  
宣言する：

私の住所、郵便の宛先および国籍は、下欄に氏名に続いて記載したとおり  
であり、

名称の発明に関し、請求の範囲に記載した特許を求める主題の本来の、  
最初にして唯一の発明者である（一人の氏名のみが下欄に記載されている  
場合）か、もしくは本来の、最初にして共同の発明者である（複数の氏名が  
下欄に記載されている場合）と信じ、

その明細書を

（該当するほうに印を付す）

☐ ここに添付する。

☐ \_\_\_\_\_ 日に 出願番号

第 \_\_\_\_\_ 号として提出し、

\_\_\_\_\_ 日に補正した。

（該当する場合）

私は、前記のとおり補正した請求の範囲を含む前記明細書の内容を検討  
し、理解したことを陳述する。

私は、連邦規則法典第37部第1章第56条に従い、本題の審査に所要の  
情報を開示すべき義務を有することを認める。

私は合衆国法典第35部第119条(a-d)項又は第365条(b)項に基づく、下  
記の外国特許出願又は発明者証出願、或いは第365条(a)項に基づく、少な  
くとも米国以外の1ヶ国を指名したPCT国際出願の外国優先権利益を主張  
し、更に優先権の主張に係わる基礎出願の出願日前の出願日を有する外国  
特許出願、又は発明者証出願或いはPCT国際出願を以下に明記する：

Prior foreign applications  
先の外国出願

P09-345865 Japan 01/December/1997  
(Number) (Country) (Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(番号) (国名) (出願の年月日)

(Number) (Country) (Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(番号) (国名) (出願の年月日)

(Number) (Country) (Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(番号) (国名) (出願の年月日)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated  
below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is  
listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names  
are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for  
which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

IMAGE READING DEVICE

the specification of which

(check one)

☒ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as

Application No. \_\_\_\_\_

and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of  
the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended  
by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to  
the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code  
of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States  
Code §119(a-d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent  
or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT international  
application which designated at least one country other than the  
United States of America, listed below and have also identified  
below, by checking the "No" box, any foreign application for patent  
or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having  
a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Priority claimed  
優先権の主張

☒ ☐

Yes No  
あり なし

☐ ☐

Yes No  
あり なし

☐ ☐

Yes No  
あり なし

## Japanese Language Utility or Design Patent Application Declaration

☐ その他の外国特許出願番号は別紙の追補優先権欄にて記載する。

☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

私は、合衆国法典第35部第119条(e)項に基づく、下記の合衆国仮特許出願の利益を主張する。

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Number)  
(番号)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
出願の年月日

(Number)  
(番号)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
出願の年月日

(Number)  
(番号)

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出願の年月日

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☐ Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

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I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §120 of any United States application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(出願の年月日)

(現況)  
(特許済み、係属中 放棄済み)

(Status)  
(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(出願の年月日)

(現況)  
(特許済み、係属中 放棄済み)

(Status)  
(patented, pending, abandoned)

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私は、ここに自己の知識にもとずいて行った陳述がすべて真実であり、自己の有する情報および信ずるところに従って行った陳述が真実であると信じ、さらに故意に虚偽の陳述等を行った場合、合衆国法典第18部第1001条により、罰金もしくは禁錮に処せられるか、またはこれらの刑が併科され、またかかる故意による虚偽による陳述が本願ないし本願に対して付与される特許の有効性を損なうことがあることを認識して、以上の陳述を行ったことを宣言する。

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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# Japanese Language Utility or Design Patent Application Declaration

委任状： 私は、下記発明者として、下記に明記された顧客番号を伴う以下の弁護士又は、代理人をここに選任し、本順の手続きを遂行すること並びにこれに関する一切の行為を特許商標庁に対して行うことを委任する。そして全ての通信はこの顧客番号宛に発送される。

顧客番号 7055

現在選任された弁護士は下記の通りである。

Neil F. Greenblum  
Bruce H. Bernstein  
Roger P. Glass  
James L. Rowland  
Arnold Turk

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the attorney(s) and/or agent(s) associated with the Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to that Customer Number:

**CUSTOMER NUMBER 7055**

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住所	Residence
国籍	Citizenship
郵便の宛先	Post Office Address
第2の共同発明者の氏名 (該当する場合)	Full name of second joint inventor, if any
同第2共同発明者の署名	Second Inventor's signature
住所	Residence
国籍	Citizenship
郵便の宛先	Post Office Address

(第六またはそれ以降の共同発明者に対しても同様な情報および署名を提供すること。)

(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent joint inventors.)